PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE MAGA-ZINE FROM ELLIS ISLAND. Senator Turple Advocates the Immediate

The House Rejects the Bill to Reimburse Members for Losses by the Silcott De-falention by a Vote of 126 to 142. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- In the Senate to-

day Mr. McPherson introduced a joint resolution for the removal of the naval magazine from Ellis Island, New York harbor, and for the purchase of a site for the erection of a naval magazine at some other point. The joint resolution, he said, was accompanied by a petition from the Boards of Trade of New Fork and Jersey City. The resolution and petition were referred to the Committee on Naval

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution, which was placed on the calendar, requesting the President to invite from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes between the two Governments that cannot be adjusted by dir lomatic agencies may be referred to arbitration, and be peacefully adjusted by such

The Senate then took up Mr. Morgan's reso lution recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent, and sovereign State, and Mr. Turple of Indiana addressed the Senate in criticism of the Administration for its delay in recognizing the new republic. He said that he favored the immediate recognition of the republic of Brazil, and was quite willing that Congress should declare to-day, as a part of the international common law of the three Americas, that no European power shall interfere in any part of this hemisphere to restore the representative of monarchy or empire, or to prevent the establishment of a republic; but that any such interference would be regarded would be resisted by all the means necessary to effect its frustration. He read extracts from the message of President Harrison announcing the change of government in Brazil, and spoke of the message as a listless, languid resigna-tion to the course of affairs there. The position

tion to the course of affairs there. The position of the Administration toward the new republic of Brazil was one of strict neutrality and supine indifference. There was not in the message a word of sympathy or encouragement to the revolutionary movement.

The Senate then took up the calendar and passed a number of bills, including one appropriating \$300,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building in Washington for a Hall of Records. Then, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

## Riouse of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the fournal in the House to-day Mr. Hitt of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, read a circular issued by the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association, charging him with having introduced a bill for the abolition of the tax on oleomargarine. He had, he said, been one of those who had been most interested in the passage of what was known as the Oleomargarine bill. He had introduced no such bill as was referred to in the circular, and could conceive no reason why such a circular should be sent throughout the Northwest. he House then resumed the consideration

The flouse then resumed the consideration of the report of the special committee to investigate the Silegit defalcation.

Mr. Stewarf of Vermont argued in favor of the majority report, for an appropriation to reimburse members for their lost salaries. He contended that the Sergeant at-Arms was not the agent of members as individuals, but was the agent of the House in its collective cannot ty-that, in point of fact, he was a disbursing officer, although he might not have been made so by express statute.

Bo by express statute.

Mr. Oates of Alabama centended that the Mr. Oates of Ainbama contended that the proposition to prograte the remaining funds, as advocated by Mr. Holman of Indiana, would be manifestly unfair and unjust to the private depositors. He maintained that the late Sergeantait-Arms was a disbursing officer of the House. True, there was no express statute declaring him to be such, but it was not always necessary to inscribe under the ricture of a horse, "this is a horse," It mattered not who stole the money, the fact remained that the money never reached the hands of the persons entitled to it.

Mr. Herbert of Alabama, while he had no doubt that the Nergeant-at-Arms was a disbursing officer, and that the members were entitled to their salaries, objected to a tribunal deciding upon the cases of its own members. He therefore favored the Hemphill proposition to refer the matter to the Court of Chaims,

Mr. McLae of Arkansas argued that the Sergeant-at-Arms was a magent of the House for

ar. Actase of Arkansas argued that the Sergeant-at-Arms was an agent of the House for the convenience of members, and if they had used him and, to use a cant torm, got in the soup, it was their own fault. They ought to stand the trouble like little men, and use the money to catch the thief and bunish him. He (Mr. McRae) was a loser, but he did not believe that the House should disgrace itself by making an appropriation.

that the House should disgrace itself by making an appropriation.

Mr. Crain of Texas inquired how much the gentleman had lost, and Mr. Moltae ropiled that he had lost \$80.

Mr. Crain asked whether he would accept the delicit in case the House disgraced itself by passing the appropriation.

Mr. Moltae replied that he would not.

Mr. Payson of Illinois favored the majority report, and Mr. Wike of Illinois favored a reference of the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee for a judicial examination.

The vote was then taken on the Hempbill

report, and Mr. Wike of lilinois invored a reference of the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee for a judicial examination.

The vote was then taken on the Hompbill bill, as a substitue for the majority bill, permitting members to soe in the Court of Cinims. It was defeated by a close vote of 135 year to 138 nays. A motion to reconsider by Mr. Bland of Missouri, who had voted in the negative to enable him to make the motion, was promptly tabled. The vote then recurred on ordering the majority bill (appropriating \$75,000 to refund members for their lost salaries) to be engrossed and rend a third time. This having been done, Mr. Bland demanded the reading of the engrossed bill, but the Speaker held that under general parliamentary law this was not necessary. The vote was then taken on the bill, and it was defeated—roas 126, nays 142. The yea vote was as follows:

Yeas—Adams, Anderson of Mississippi, Arneid, Banka, Bartine, Bayre, Beckwith, Beikney, Biggs, Biount Boatner, Boothman, Housele, Brosius, Buchanan of New Jersey, Billook, Butterworth, Candler of Georgia, Candler of Massachuseits, Cannen, Catchings, Cheatam, Clarke of Alabama, Clark of Wiscousin, Cogwell, Comstock, Conger, Connell, Cothran, Crain, Culbertson of Pennylvania, Cutcheon, Daizell, Darlington, Davidson, Dehaven, Dinney, Borsey, Dannell, Farquhar, Finley, Flook, Frans, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Greenhalge, Orott, Hail, Hambrough, Hanger, Hayen, Howe, Laddew, Lawler, Laws, Leilinack, Lewis, Lodge, Mason, McCord McKenna, Miles, Milken, Moort, Moort, Moort, Mew Hampshire, Morey, Monney, Russon, Rorod McKenna, Miles, Robertson, Payson, Pendision, Ferry, Flicker, Price, Randali of Massachusetts Reed of Lowa, Rimer, Smith, Smyzer, Ruyder, Spoolner, Springer, Stephenson, Etw. 270, Payson, Pendision, Ferry, Flicker, Price, Randali of Massachusetts Reed of Lowa, Rimer, Smith, Smyzer, Ruyder, Spoolner, Springer, Stephenson, Etw. A motion to reconsider, and a motion to lay that motion on the table, were entered, and then the House adjourned.

## 87 ON A MACHINE

Would Report it Sold, Pay in \$3 to Prove It, and Collect \$10 Commission,

HACKENSACK, Jan. 15. - Edward Hood, who has been in the employ of the Hasbrouck Sowing Machine Agency for three weeks as a canvasser, was arrested last evening. He recoived a commission of \$10 on each machine
sold. He would take out a machine on his
wagon, get it into a house under some pretext, return without it, and report it sold. He
would pay the first monthly installment of \$3
from his own pocket as evidence of sale, and
collect his commission of \$10, thus clearing \$7
by each transaction. A letter in his nocket
showed that his yame was flarry W. Campbell,
and his home Newart. The writer was his
father, who told the young man his conduct
had killed his mother, advised him not to return to Newark to bring more disgrace on the
family, and said his return would cost him
lifteen years, as Chief of Police Hopper wanted
lin. canvasser, was arrested last evening. He re-

Justice Cumming notified Chief Hopper, who sent a reply that he wanted Campbell when Bergen county gets through with him. The prisoner-then admitted that he forged a note on Wynest & Dorennus of Newark for \$40. Hood was about to be appoined organist of the new True itsformed Dutch Church here when he was arrested. He is 24 years old.

## National Guard Association. ALBANY, Jun. 15 .- The National Guard As-

sociation met to-day, President Austin A. Yates of Schenectady in the chair. Resolutions were offered favoring a State service medal to be given to every honorably discharged soldier; also condemning the knapsacks now in use by the National Guard, and advocating the blanket bags used in the United States army, Chaplain Maynard delivered a scholarly address, and cutogized the citizen soldier. The following officers were elected: President, Col. S. M. Welch of Buffalo; First Vice-President, Col. Frederick Konner of New York; Sucond Vice-President, Lieut-Col. George Moore Smith of Brooklyn; theoroffing Secretary, Col. A. H. Lawrence of Warsaw; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Fred L. Holmes of Brooklyn; Treasurer, Lieut-David Wilcon of Rew York; Chaplain, the Rev. Newland Maynard of New York; given to every honorably discharged soldier:

NO BRICE-FOSTER COMBINATION.

Gen. Thomas Deales that He is "With Brice," or in Any Ohio Senatorial Bent. The following editorial paragraph appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette Jan. 12: Gen. Thomas, who is with Brice, offered to supply the Republican State Executive Committee with a large rum of money—on condition that if the Legislatore

want Republican the election of Foster should be guar anteed. Behold Brice's partner proposing to buy for Foster—the same as was done for Brice! And now the Republicans in the Legislature propose endorse this bid. They know it was made. They need not take our word for it. There were checks upon the same money pile coming to Ohio to buy a place in the Senate-Brice if the Democrats won, Foster if the Republicans wonone and haif a dozen of the other. Foster or

Brice, or Brice or Poster-Par nobite fratum Gen. Samuel Thomas read this yesterday his office at 10 Wall street with a contemptuous

smile on his face. "That," said he, "is directly in line with the colley of the Commercial Gazette and the New World. These papers represent the sorehead element, so far as Ohio politics are concerned. Murat Haistead is a disappointed man, and the New York World has got some private grudge or other against Calvin S. Brice. The attack is not almed against me. It is Mr. Brice that it is meant for. The story is an unmitigated lie-false from beginning to end. It has not even an excuse for a foundation.

"In the first place, it is not true that I am with Brice, in the sense alleged. I admire Calvin S. Brice. I think he is the only Democrat of any ability in all Olifo. More than that, I believe he is a man of very great ability. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank. His education is of the highest order, and the allegation against him that he can't make a speech is wholly unwarranted. Mr. Brice can make a speech, and a learned and eloquent one. The reason he has not posed as a great speaker is that the circumstances of his career, so far, have not led him particularly into that field. Ohio is full of petty politicians, both Republicans and Democrats, who pose as statesmen because they rend the editorials in the newspapers of their parties, and then get up before multitules and spout platitudes and stone rhetoric. I wouldn't give a rap for the opinion of any one of them. But Calvin S. Brice is a man of broad culture and broad attainments. He is a statesman, and the only real Democratic statesman in Ohio. But, while I admire the man and claim friendship with him. I am in no sense whatever his partner, it happens that he and I are directors in several railrond enterprises. But there are many other directors, too. I cannot think of a single enterprise in which we are partners, either in a business or a political sense.

"Now, as for Goy. Foster. I am a Republican who does not see anything good in the Democratic party, from beginning to end, or top to bottom. I have supported Goy. Foster from the beginning of his political career. I contributed to the campaign from the special career. I contributed to the campaign fine way than a great many of his other friends contributed to the campaign his personal friends cerned. Murat Halstead is a disappointed man and the New York World has got some private

SHUTTING OUT AMERICAN VESSELS Latest Dictum of the Colombian Govern-

ment-Pillaging the Seized Vessels, The freight steamship Numendez Nunez of the Compania Transatiantica Española arrived yesterday from South America. She left Carthagena on Dec. 26, and brought up a letter to Thomas K. Foster of Foster & Co., the cocoanut merchants whose vessels have been seized, from John d'Homergue, his partner, who was is dated Dec. 25, says that the latest mandate of the Colombian authorities is that only vessels of four tons and under can trade on the San Blas coast. This, of course, shuts out everything but the small coasting vessels of the Spaniards, and according to hir Foster's partner, is directly aimed at American vessels, narrier, is directly aimed at American vessels, which are all above that tonnage. Foster & Co,'s schooner, the Willie, which is nineteen tens, has been obliged accordingly to go out of the trade. Mr. d'homergue writes that he has dismissed the crew and sent the schooner to Porto Bello, where she is now haid up. Cant. Ellis, her commander, is now on his way home. At the time the letter was written Foster's schooner, the Julian, was tied up in the harbor of Carthagena, guarded by a half dozen colored soldiers, who were rapidly reducing her cargo. All the crew but Capt. Gruminger and the mate were dismissed.

her cargo. All the crew but Capt Gruminger and the mate were dismissed.

"We have been robbed right and left." says d'Homergue. "and unless our Government helps us out very soon you can make up your mind that we will be ruined."

Arthur McNeill, a young American who was a sailor on the Julian arrived from Carthagena yesterday. He had some interesting stories to tell of the high-handed manner in which the Colombian betty officials and the binck soldery are carrying on things at Carthagena.

which the Colombian betty officials and the black soldiery are carrying on things at Cartageos.

The customs officials and the blacks have treated the crew of the Julian with contempt, and the darky soldiers didn't hesitate to order the saliers about as if they owned the schooner themselves. McNeill told of how one of the colored soldiers pricked him in the back with a bayonet when he refused to obey his commands, and told him that was the way an American regiment would get treated if it came down to Colombia.

There was usually a guard of six or seven colored soldiers on board, commanded by a byanish officer, and it was a common thing for them to bring on board fifteen or twenty comrades in arms and order the Julian's steward to cook a square meal for them. This made a big hole in the vessel's provisions, but there was no redress. McNeill also said that it was a very common thing for the soldiers to go down into the hold at night and load up with supplies of tobacco and cictaing, which they would afterward peddie in the streets of Carthagens.

MISS LILLIAN SMITH'S PROTECTOR.

Young Mr. Alces Thrastes Her Three Insulters in One, Two, Three Order, Miss Lillian Smith of West Hoboken wrote the following letter Tuesday describing how three loafers had insulted her, and how Oscar Alces, the Secretary of the Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken, had avenged the insult. She had it printed in a Hoboken paper:

"Last night, while walking from my brotherin-law's house, in South street, Jersey City Heights, to my home in West Hoboken, I

in-law's house, in South street. Jersey City Heights, to my home in West Hoboken, I was followed by three loafers, who were continually making some disagreeable remarks about me, which made it very uncleasant for me. On arriving as far as the Believue Hotel, on the top of the old road, i met a young gentleman and told him about the three loafers, whereupon he said; 'I will take care of those fellows.' He went to them and said; 'You gentleman must not trouble this young lady or there will be some fun.' Then they oried: You keep your mouth shut or we will whe up the street with you.' Then the brave young man said: 'There are only three of you gentlemen and I am alone, but you will have to get three more to wipe up any street with me.

"Then the biggest of the three approached my brave protector and used some very disgraceful language, which was too much for him, and he coolly thrushed him, and the others having interfered, he gently thrashed the three, one after the other. Then they threatened him, and said they would lay for him, whereupon he answered: 'Gentlemen, or rather loafers, I am a member of the Rosedaie Boat Club, and I so down this way every Friday night, and you may meet me any night, but the next time you undertake to wipe up the street with me, have more than three of you. The young here left me at High street, West Hoboken, but would not accept my thanks, saying he had merely done the duty of a man. I afterward found out that he was Oscar Aloes, Secretary of the Rosedaie Boat Club.

"Trusting you will spare me the space for this letter, and thanking Mr. Aloes, I remain yours truly.

Miss Lillian Smith, West Hoboken," Mr. Aloes could not be found in Hoboken last night.

Nonwich, Jan. 14 .- Unreasonable freaks are plentifully reported in Connecticut. Mrs. Avis Ross of Danielsonville opened the front door of her house after church service on Sunday, and a big blacksnake tied itself into knots for her edification. She got a club and killed it. Duck shooting has been fine along shore at the mouth of the Connecticut river for two weeks. Good marksmen have taken big bags of varied birds. Pishermen go out at the same shore deily and get a lot of soft shell crabs.

Prince Wright of Litchfield killed a seven-foot blacksnake acar Hristol Swamp the other day. Mrs. Van Horn of Meriden clin't do quite so well, but she bagged a snake that was three fest long.

Stonington the other day had a snow storm and morning-glories in bloom in the house yards along the main borough street, and A. P. Squires vicked apple biossoms, pansies, and dandellons.

Ed Hopper of Lynn also got a bunch of pansies, and in Niantic, buttercups, dandellons, and pansies were in bloom this week. Duck shooting has been fine along shore at

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. IMPENDING FIGHT IN THE SENATE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT,

Senator Farwell and the Illinois Delegation Their Wishes in Appointing a Collector of the Port of Chicago-The Investigation of the Ohio Forgery Case to Begi To-day-The House to Mave a Special Committee on the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The Republican members of the United States Senate and Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, are on the verge of open warfare. Senator Farwell of Illinois has almost determined to precipitate a fight that will reveal who are the friends and enemies of the Presilent in the Senate chamber. When the name of John M. Clark was sent to the Senate yesterlay as nominee for the office of Collector of Customs at the port of Chicago it carried with it a direct announcement to the entire Illinois delegation in Congress that the President had willfully and purposely ignored their wishes and recommendations. Senator Farwell, who is a resident of Chicago, made the matter of the appointment of Collector a personal one. He recommended Mr. Campbell. the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Cook county. Nearly all of the members of the delegation agreed with him that Campbell was the proper man to receive the appointment. Their second choice was William Penn Nixon. editor of the Inter-Ocean. The fight has been waged for several months. It was ended yesterday by the appointment of John M. Clark. whose only backer it is understood was George M. Pullman of Chicago.

The Illinois delegation feel that they have een purposely insulted, and Senator Farwell has been busy all day in laying the pipes for a fight against the Administration. The Senator made it his business to-day to personally see and talk to each one of his Republican colleagues, and ask them whether they would stand by him in his proposed fight against the President. The unanimity with which each of he Senators said that he would stand by Parwell is something remarkable. To use the exact language of one Senator, they told Mr. Farwell that they would stand by him in this light until hades froze over. In addition to this piedge of Republican support, Mr. Farwell was gratified by the voluntary offer of several Democratic Senators to help him out in his struggle against the Fresident. It is perfectly safe to say that if Mr. Farwell gives the word a fight will begin in the Senate that will show for the first time since Harrison became President who his friends and who his enemies are. The only thing that will interfere with this proposed fight is the fear that Senator Farwell himself will be afraid to make it. Clark, the man appointed to the Collectorship, is a personal friend of Farwell's, and the only reason for the Senator's opposition is that he feels that his dignity and Senatorial prerogatives have been wilfully set aside by President Harrison. As to Clark personally he has no objection, but he holds that the President has no right to ignore the recommendation of a Senator and the entire Congress delegation in the matter of an appointment in the very city in which the Senator and the entire that he had so the senator in the very city in which the Senator and the tentire to the very city in which the Senator and the chairs to the very city in which the Senator and the chairs congress delegation in the very city in which the Senator. the exact language of one Senator, they gress delegation in the matter of an appoint-ment in the very city in which the Senator

gress delegation in the matter of an appointment in the very city in which the Senator lives.

Senator Farwell was very indignant to-day and laid his case before his Senatorial brethren with great vehemence. He found that the President has a wonderfully small number of friends in the Senate, and learned, in fact, that a great many of them are just spoiling for a fight with him. The leaders of the Senate, such men as Edmunds and Sherman, are the most vinifictive. The Ohio Senator does not hesitate to say to his friends, at all times, that he is a friend of the President only when the President is acting in accord with his wishes. This is the feeling of at least a majority of the Republican Senators, and if Mr. Farwell persists in his intention to force a fight against the Administration the President will be alarmed to learn that he has such a host of enomies in the Senate.

It is just possible, however, that Senator Farwell will be compelled to swallow his wrath and consent to Mr. Clark's appointment when the friends of the intergentieman begin to bring pressure against the Senator. Clark has a great many friends among the prominent politicians of illinois, and within a day or two they will begin to make their influence left in Washington. Farwell has a rollection contest ahead of him, and it is feared that when he comes to count the cost of a fight against Clark he will decide that it is policy for him to keep quiet. As yet this influence has not been left, and the Senator is loud in his promises to fight Harrison to the bitter end. He was much gratified by the result of his canyass of the Senator to-day, and he is assured that if he gives the word to fight, the nomination of Mr. Clark will either be rejected or remain pigeon-holed in the room of the Committee on Commerce. But whether he will give the word or not depends unon the information which he gots from Illinois in theleext day or two.

in secret session to have no more public hearings after to-morrow, although interested parties may file written statements concerning industries which have not been heard from. industries which have not been heard from.
At the committee meeting to-day Bernhard Baron, a cigar manufacturer of Baltimore, advocated the entire abolition of the internal revenue tax so far as it anjertains to cigars and tobacco in all its forms. The consumption would be increased, he said, the price would be lowered, and the farmer and the consumer greatly benefited. Under the present system the burgen was upon the poor man. The man who bought a two-cent cigar paid one-sixth of who bought a two-cent cigar paid one-sixth of the cost in tax, while the man who bought a ten-cent cigar paid only one-thirtieth in tax, He considered it unjust to raise the duty on Sumatra tobacco, If Congress protected the farmer by placing a duty of 50 cents on Sumatra tobacco it was all he could demand.

Senator Sherman to-day introduced a bill to provide for a permanent national bank circulation. It was prepared by Mr. John J. Knox. lation. It was prepared by Mr. John J. Knox. President of the National Bank of the Republic of New York, and contemplates making not only Government bends, but gold and sliver bullion, a basis for national bank circulation. It also provides that any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds, or coin, or bullion, or of the "national bank safety fund" to pay circulating notes of insolvent banks, shall be made good out of the assets and individual liability of shareholders of such insolvent national banks, in preference to any and all claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of the receivership. expenses of the receivership.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon discussed for an hour and a half the Russian extradition treaty, which has been pending for a long time, and finally recommitted it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Sherman, in presenting the treaty, said that no change of importance had been made since it was recommitted to the committee last year. The clause specifically setting forth that the murder of, or attempt to murder the Czar or any member of his family shall not be considered a political offence, was still retained. To this clause objection was made by various Senators, the principal speeches being made by Senator Eustis, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Teller. It is the impression that, with the clause relating to the Czar and family eliminated, the treaty will be fratified by the Senate. There was no objection to the clause which provides for the extradition of persons charged with the mallelous destruction of railroad or other property. noon discussed for an hour and a half the Rusproperty.

The Republican members of the House Committee on Rules were in session this morning. A note was received from Mr. Carlisle, stating that he was prevented from attending by indisposition. The members present resumed the consideration of the code of rules at the point where it was dropped yesterday, and made some changes of minor importance, but did not dispose of the subject. A second copy has been furnished to Mr. Bandall, at his request to assist him in formulating his views. Mr. Carlisle having signified his intention to vote with the Speaker in layor of the proposition to create a special committee on the World's Fair, a majority of the Committee on Rules was thus secured, and a report will be made to the House as soon as opportunity offers.

Mr. Cannon denies the statement published to-day that he yesterday broke a quorum in the committee, and thus prevented a report being made on the resolution to appoint a special committee on the World's Fair. He says that as a matter of fact the subject was not then considered. He likewise denies the statements that there is a lack of harmony existing among the Republican members of the Committee on Rules in regard to the proposed new code. On the contrary, he asserts that there is a lack of harmony when here have been marked by an unusual degree of harmony. ing. A note was received from Mr. Carifsle,

of harmony.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the special committee appointed to investigate the ballot box forgeries in Cincinnatti will begin its work. box forgeries in Cincinnatti will begin its work.

The conductor of the investigation will be fiepresentative Mason of Chicago, the Chairman of
the special committee on this subject. The inside history of Ohio politics will be shown up,
and although the general impression is that
no very important revelations will be developed, some interesting facts will come to light
regarding the management of political campaigns in the Buckeye State. The first witness
to be examined will probably be the Hon.
Joseph Benson Foraker, late Governor
of Ohio. Eighteen witnesses have been summoned, including, besides Gov. Foraker, his
private secretary, Mr. Kurtz, who is said to
know more about the ins and outs of Ohio
politics than any man in the State: Gev.

Campbell, and his private secretary: Murat Halstead. Wood, the forger: the two young lawyers who made the famous tracings of signatures, ex-Mayor Amos Smith, at present Collector of the port of Uncinnati. Issae N. Jordan, the leading lawyer of Cincinnati. Campbell's attorney in the case, and Harry Probasco, assistant United States Attorney, who has been looking out for Foraker's interests. Gov. Campbell and Murat Halstead have pleaded for more time, and they will not be in Washington until Monday next. They will be examined at that time. Mr. Mason, Chairman of the investigating committee, is a special friend of Foraker's, and helped him stump the State of Ohio in the last campaign. The investigation may afford considerable amusement to interested parties, but will probably not result in the conviction of anybody.

A great rivalry exists among naval officers for the assignment as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance to succeed Commodore Sicard, whose term of office has expired. Commander Folger. Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard, is believed to have the support of Secretary Tracy. Capt. Howison. President of the Steel Board, and others, are candidates, but they all concede that Folger is the man most likely to be appointed. He will be succeeded in the Ordnance Bureau by Commander Charles O'Neill, at present in command of the cruiser Dolphin.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has begun to talk again. He said to-day: "I have finished my investigations with the affairs of finished my investigations with the affairs of the New York Custom House. I expect to have my report ready by the latter part of this week, but of course I cannot outline now what my report will be." Mr. Roosevelt added that he hoped that the House would pass the resolution for an investigation into the Civil Service Commission. In defending the acts of the Commission. Mr. Roosevelt is always careful to say that he knows nothing at all about what seem and the service of the course of the control of the course of the conduct of the Commission in the conduct of the Commission and while the conduct of the Commission since he assumed office are uttorly baseless and while a conduct of the Commission and while a conduct of the Commission since he assumed office are uttorly baseless and while about 1 it is plain to see that Roosevelt expects a Congress investigation, and that he is preparing for it in advance.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs was held to-day to hear the views of the Naval Board of Polley, appointed last aummer by Secretary Tracy to formulate and report a plan for the building of a navy to be commensurate with the dignity and power of the nation. Commodore McCann, President of the Board, Capt, Sampson, and Naval Constructor Gatewood did most of the talking. They approved, in general terms, the bill introduced by Mr. Hale authorizing the President to have constructed eight battle shine of from 7.500 to 10.000 tons each; two armored coast defence vessels, three gunbonts 500 to 1.200 tons each, and five first-class torped boats. The bill appropriates \$5,000.000 for construction and \$2.000.000 for armament.

The Policy board, in their report to the Secretary, will recommend the construction of 102 vessels of different types and sizes. These will be built according to the plan of the Board in fourteen years, and will coast, together with their maintenance during the fourteen years, \$250,000.000. They say that the cost of mnintenance of a fleet of vessels such as they propose would be only one-quarter that of keeping up the same number of old-style vessels. views of the Naval Board of Policy, appointed

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures called upon Secretary Windom at The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures called upon Secretary Windom at the Treasury Department this morning and discussed informally the question of silver coinage. The Secretary informed the committee that he was preparing a bill on that subject embodying the features of the plan outlined in his annual report, which he expected to have ready for submission to Congress by next Monday. It is understood that Mr. Conger of Iowa will introduce the bill in the House.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the The Freedent to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters:

John B. Harlow St. Louis, Elisha M. Fleming. Belvidere, N. J., George H. Tree, Forth Amboy, N. J., James A. Fiedler, Reliforte, Fa; Chas H. McNaughton, Schuylersville, N. Y. Willard A. Crandall, Carenovia, N. Y., Sarah L. Christie, Nyack, N. Y., H. H. Halley, Norwood, N. Y., S. H. Arhold, Gowanda, N. Y., Morris Draw Ansonia, Conn. Silas K. Montgomery, Briviol, Conn. John Kinney, Hartford, Conn. W. Burr Hatl, Wallingford, Conn.

By Senator Dolph—Appropriating \$500,000, to be immediately available for continuing the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia Silver, appropriating \$5.00,000 for the purpose of producting fortifications and other defendes and securing the necessary sites upon Puget Sound, Washimston. By Senator Hear-Fixing the pension for ancylosis of the hip joint at \$30 a month.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Good of the Republican Party.

The fight between the Republican statesmen in Brooklyn for the control of the Genefal Committee, which was decided on Monday night by the redlection of Franklin Woodruff, has left an unpleasant scandal behind it There was no denial of the fact, as revealed in THE SUN yesterday, that a highly importan conference took place between the leaders of the rival forces at Mr. Woodruff's house on Monday night, and that the alleged attempt to win over some of the Sixteenth ward delegates by bribery was the exciting topic of discussion. Just what took place at the conference has not been revealed. none of the men who participated being willing to violate the pledge of secrecy on which they agreed. The crisis was serious, coming as it did on the eve of the fight. Senator Daggett before his departure for Mr. Woodruff's house, summoned ex-Judge Troy, his legal adviser, to the Clarendon Hotel, and when he got back after the conference had a long talk with Mr. Troy. He also consulted some of the lignuling an lawyers who were on, his side in the con-

test. Senator Birkett, who was reported to have been mixed up in the check transaction, said yesterday?

"I have heard all about that story that I endorsed some notes which Mr. Daggett was said to have given to a delegate from the Sixteenth ward. No such transaction took place so far as I am concerned, and I most emphalically rejuse to say anything further about the matter."

The Baldwin headquarters in the Clarendon Hotel were closed for good yesterday. It was said that it had cost more than \$3,000 to keep them open for the past three weeks and to entertain the callers. Mr. Baldwin himself is not a millionaire and the exceptes were borne mainly by Senator Birkett and Mr. Daggett. Mr. Daggett was worn out by his hard labors in the protrasted fight and he has gone to some quiet place to recuperate. Before his departure, he said:

"At the request of Mr. Woodruff. I went to his house with Senator Birkett on Monday night and we met Naval Officer Willis there, it was agreed that what took place should be kept secret. After the conference I made a record of what took place, and with the permission of Mr. Woodruff or Mr. Willis, I am

kept secret. After the conference I made a record of what took place, and with the per-mission of Mr. Woodruff or Mr. Willis, I am willing to make it public. I will make no de-nials or admissions until the pledge of secrecy is removed."

is removed."

Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Willis were equally reticent, and it seems to be tacitly agreed by all the interested persons to suppress the scandal for the sake of the party. The reclection of Mr. Woodruff will, it is thought, materially assist Mr. Case in his efforts to capture the Postmastership, which will not become vacant until June or July. The defeat of Mr. Baldwin has probably settled Mr. Bristow's chances.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15 .- In the tax mandamus case argued last month the Superior Court this morning, all three Judges concurring, delivered an opinion refusing the ule prayed for by the relator, John W. Hawkins, upon Collector Dougherty. Summarized. the opinion recognizes the right of a taxable to pay and the the duty of the collector to receive the taxes proffered by agents provided with boas fide powers of attorney, but says that the Court has no power to compel the collector to issue tax receipts to any other than the taxable in person. At the same time the Court admonishes the taxable that public policy and the purity of elections contemplate that he shall pay his own tax with his own meney, and that all schemes on the part of professional politicians to possess themselves of the evidences of other people's right to vote are to be severely reprobated. The Court further warms the collectors to give taxables in person a fair opportunity to qualify, and announces that it will remain in session long enough to see that this is done. to pay and the the duty of the collector to re-

The Brown, Steese & Clark Case,

DEDHAM, Mass., Jan. 15 .- In the Insolvency Court for Norfolk county this morning before Judge White, the case of Brown, Steese & Ciark was brought up and several additional claims were proved. Mr. Brown, senior member of the firm and ex-Treasurer of the Riverside and Oswego milis, who is at his home in Aliston, was not present for examination, as was expected, he being sick with "in grippo" and having symptoms of pneumonia. His physician sent a certificate saving that any exposure would be dangerous, and that it is absolutely necessary that Mr. Brown should be very careful for some time.

fulfor some time.

The Metropolitan National Bank of Boston petitioned for the right to sell certain collateral which it held of the filverside and Oswego mills at 62% cents on the dollar. The petition was granted. The case was then adjourned for three weeks to await Mr. Brown's recovery.

Unseasonable Weather Rules a Tailor. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15 .- J. H. Lynch, merchant tailor, yesterday filed a chattel mortgage to secure creditors in the amount of \$25,000. Unseasonable weather is given as the cause of the embarrassment.

All the Ingredients Used Published on Every Label.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH.

Bread, biscuit and cake, now generally made by the aid of baking powder, enter so largely into our daily food that their debasement by the introduction of any injurious or deteriorating substance is a matter of serious concern to the public health. What baking powder shall we use to avoid the lime and alum now found in so many leavening agents, and to insure pure, sweet and wholesome bread, is a question, therefore, of direct importance to every individual.

The "Royal" has been determined by the Government chemists and the most prominent food analysts to be the only baking powder made that is entirely free from lime, alum and other impurities, and absolutely pure. It is made from cream of tartar refined for its exclusive use by patent processes by which the tartrate of lime is totally eliminated. No other baking powder manufacturer uses chemically pure cream of tartar, and hence the adulteration of other brands. The "Royal" is, accordingly, the only baking powder that will produce perfectly pure bread, biscuit, cake, pastry, etc.; and these articles are now pronounced more wholesome when raised by the Royal Baking Powder than when leavened by any other agent.

It is particularly a question of health, therefore, what baking powder we shall use; and those who appreciate the miseries of dyspepsia and other ailments that follow the use of impure food will not hesitate to select the "Royal."

DR. RYLANCE'S VINDICATION. He Publishes his Side of the Case and Capt,

King's Apology.

Every member of the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, received yesterday through the mail a copy of a pamphlet gotten up by Dr. Rylance and his counsel. John Brooks Leavitt, containing Dr. Rylance's de fence to the charges recently made against him. With one or two exceptions, nothing is stated but what has been printed in THE SUN. Dr. Rylance again reproaches the vestrymen of his church for condemning him unheard.

says that he has not been able to learn offlcially the charges against him nor the names of his accusers, positively denies the nocusations of immorality which he has vaguely heard, and prints the letters recently written to him and to the vestrymen by Capt, William V. King, the vestryman who originally wrote to him demanding his resignation. The apology of Capt. King is in these words:

Whatever blame attaches to me I must now bear, but I trust you will take into account that I never stooped to use the foul language published, and that when I was convinced that I had made an error I at once acknowl-edged it, as I do now, and most sincerely trust that you will pardon the indiscretion which has weighed me down, and from the effects of which to yourself I mos

Capt. King's letter to the vestrymen is a simi-ar vindication of Dr. Rylance. Dr. Rylance has this to say of the vestrymen. all of whom, save one, are still hostile to him: all of whom, save one, are still hostile to him:

If, as officers of the church, they had duly investigated charges against their rector, had come to the conclusion that they were sufficiently well founded to require an explanation from him, had given him a hearing, and had then become satisfied thowever mistakenly of his guitt-if, under such circumstances, they should stay away from the public services of their church as a protest against his continuance of ministrature of the control of the such is not the case. They absent themselves, not because they have but because they have not done these things. Those who do not know the realistate of afairs might suppose that these gentlemen have some good reason for the course they have taken in this painful matter; that heave to your judgment.

Dr. Rylance and his lawyers said yesterday that they were content to leave the case in the civil and ecclesiastical tribunals whither it had been carried, confident of a final and decisive victory. One of the vestrymen of St. Marks said yesterday:

"How Jesuitical it is for Dr. Rylance to thus."

said yesterday.

"How Jesutteal it is for Dr. Rylance to thus
publicly reproach us for not meeting and doing something," when he knows the vestry cannot meet unless called together by the rector.
The meeting at which we asked for Dr. Ry-Ine meeting at which we asked for Dr. Ry-lance's resignation was necessarily an inform-al one. I shall not attend St. Mark's again while Dr. Rylance officiates there, and I don't believe any of the other vestrymen will. We would all resign if we could. But in the pres-ent position of affairs we can't resign. There is no legal rector who can receive our resig-nation."

BOOKSTAVER HAS NOTHING TO SAY The Bar Association Committee will For

mulate a New Report to the Assembly. Judge Bookstaver arrived at the Court House early yesterday morning. He sat all day in the General Term of the Court of Com mon Pleas. Before court opened he told a reporter that he did not consider the action of the Bar Association the night before in appointing a committee to lay before the State Assembly a report of his conduct in the Flack divorce case necessitated any reply or ex-planation from him. He said he proposed to ontinue his judicial functions as usual. Further than this he refused to make any state-ment, and replied to all later inquiries that he

ther than this lie relused to make any statement, and replied to all later inquiries that he had nothing to say.

The committee of the Bar Association, which is commissioned to lay the matter before the Assembly, will hold no meeting until next week. Francis Lynde Stetson, the Chairman, was in Albany yesterday in a law case. The committee will meet upon his call. It was learned yesterday that the committee will next act merely as a messenger to convey the report of the Investigating Committee from the itar Association to the State Assembly, but will formulate a new report of the case, founded chiefly upon the report published in yesterday's papers. This new report will be in fact, a legal brief of the case against Judge Bookstaver, but will be coloriess so far as an expression of opinion is concerned stating facts only, and leaving conclusions wholly to the Assembly. It is predicted by members of the Bar Association that the renort will be referred to a special committee of the Assembly, anderentually to, a court of impeachment, as provided for by law.

Sneak Thief Sheridan Scutenced. MONTREAL, Jan. 15 .- Walter Sheridan, the famous sneak thief, was sentenced here to-day to six months in jail with hard labor, and at the expiration of that time to pay a fine of \$50 or go to jail for another six months. The charge was vagrancy. Sheridan completely broke down and pleaded for merey, saying that he was an old man and would never be able to break stones in the Montreal jail on account of the climate. The Court refused to listen to his pleadings. His companion, Barlow, alias Morton, alias Dutch Alonzo, was also sent to keep Sheridan company in iail. on, alias Dutch Alonzo, was also sent to keep Sheridan company in jail.

Absolutely the Best.

THE MOWATT WILL CASE. Contestants Swearing Awaysthe Character

POUGHREEPSIE, Jan. 15 .- It was a day of sensations in the Mowatt will case to-day Nicholas Hopper was called upon to explain how he got Mary L. Mowatt to sign a blank check, which he afterward filled out for \$2,434.

He swore that he got it by telling her that, as she was going away and bills were coming in he would want money to pay them. He said that out of the money he paid the bills of undertakers, doctors, and lawyers, and took out \$1,400 for himself, being one per cent, commision on dividing the property for Miss Mowatt. Lawyer Cook telling him he ought to have it and Miss Mowatt agreeing to it. On cross-examination his replies showed that he was not employed by Miss Mowatt, and that he did but

little to earn the money.

Mrs. Hopper, sister of Mary L. Mowatt, created a sensation by testifying that twelve years ago she saw Mary and her own brother in one

ago she saw Mary and her own brother in one bed one night in Mrs. McFarland's house in Backett street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Wines Mowatt added to the sensation by swearing that in 1863, while living in Fough-keepsie, Mury and James visited her, and on two occasions she saw them in one bed together. She told her husband about it, and he and James had a talk about it. She never invited Mary to her house afterward.

Mr. Wines Mowatt swore that he told his brother James that his wife had seen improver things. James replied: "What is it your business? This blace belongs to me," Wines replied: "Yes, it does, but I'm going to hold it until next April, and I won't have such actions." actions."
Judge Barnard, interrupting, said: "I am not sure that this woman's character can be taken away by the declaration of a man who is dead."

taken away by the declaration of a man who dead."

Theodore Mowatt created surprise when he testified that he believes there is another will, made later than the one in contest, because in 1834 the testator told him he had made another will in which all would come in equal. On cross-examination he said James told him: "I have provided for you all in a later will." Witness said it was James's habit to make a new will every time he went to Mexico.

All the brothers and sisters who were on the stand to-day swore that they had never used any threats to make Mary consent to divide the property. Each one was severely cross-

any threats to make Mary consent to divide the property. Each one was severely cross-examined. Augustus Mowatt having sworn that he did not threaten Mary to get her to divide, Judge Fellerton read a letter which Au-gustus had written to William Mowatt, in which Augustus said that he had made Mary divide or he would have broken the will, and that if it had not been for him nobody would have got a cent. ave got a cent. The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

FLAMES IN A STORAGE HOUSE, About \$40,000 Damage Done to Furniture on East Forty-fourth Street.

Shortly before 7 A. M. yesterday the watchman of O'Reilly Brothers' big seven-story furniture warehouse in East Forty-fourth street smelled smoke, which he traced to aftre in the fourth story in the middle of the building. An alarm was sent by private signal, and the firemen who responded rang two more alarms. The fire by that time had spread through the upper stories at 121, but the large force of firemen and engines soon controlled it. The use men and engines soon controlled it. The use of water was so liberal that most of the damage was caused by it. The fire, indeed, proved so little alarming that the tenants of the apartment house did not quit their flats until driven out by the water, which overflowed the upper floors of the building which are used for storage purposes. These tenants were T. J. and M. J. O'Rellly

These tenants were T. J. and M. J. O'Reilly, the owners of the premises: A. J. Sparks, John J. Lyons, John C. Yenger, and Frederick E. Westbrook, Except, perhaps, in the case of the last two, who occupy the ground floor flats, the water more or less damaged nearly everything in the different apartments.

It is difficult to estimate the loss, as it could not be accertained whose furniture was burned, and consequently the owner's figures could not be obtained. The damage to the building is, perhaps \$7,500, while the tenants of the flats lose as much more. The damage to the furniture on storage may be double this, so that the total loss was between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Overworked and Didn't Want to Live. A plumber going to work in the basement of the apartment house, 777 Eighth avenue, at 8 A. M. yesterday, stumbled over Henry

Topping, the engineer of the building, who had cut his throat with a razor, and had then tried to crawl upstairs. Topping was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

the Roosevelt Hospital.

"The wound is four inches long and fully four inches deep," said Dr. Sands in the atternoon.

The old man is in good condition, and there is a possible chance of his pulling through. He says he was overworked, and he doesn't want to live."

Topping is an Englishman. He has a wife and six grown children. The engine and boilers have been out of order for some weeks, and in trying to repair them Topping lost a great deal of sleep. Worry about the machinery and his wife's poor health caused his derrangement.

"Housework don't makegany difference." said one of the men, and they both stepped in and shut the door behind them When Mrs. Harder had shown them through

Have you got a piece of rope?" Mrs. Harder said she hadn't. "Not even a clothes line?" asked the man, of their Stater. Mrs. Harder didn't have a clothes line, but she hunted around and found a piece of %-inch

twine, which she gave to the man. "Sit down in that chair," he commanded her when he got the twine. His voice and manner changed, and Mrs. Harder was so frightened that she obeyed at once. The man took one of her hands in his and held it while his companion knotted the twine tightly around her wrist. She told him he hurt her. He said he didn't care, and told her to shut up. When he had wound the twine around her wrist half a dozen times he took the other hand and wound the other end of the twine around the other wrist. Then he took a pair of handcuffs from his pocket and put them on her wrists. At the

Borges, Carringes, &c.

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300 WAGONS IN STOCK for every kind of business; best goods, finest finish, our own make. Bur from the butiders. Raport trade a specialty. RACINE WAGON AND CARMAGE OO. Spring at and South 5th av.

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Miding Academies.

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HANDCUFFED BY ROBBERS.

Mrs. Harder Forced to Sit in Silence while

her House is Robbed.

Mrs. Eliza Harder was at work in the

kitchen of her home, 11 Porter street, Jersey

City, about 7% o'clock yesterday morning,

when she heard a knock at the street door.

She found two men there. They were between

28 and 30 years old, of medium height and

build, and were fashionably dressed. One wore a light overcoat. Both carried gold-headed umbrellas. They said they thought of

buying the house, and that Mr. Howells, the

landlord, had sent them to look through it. Mrs. Harder told them she did not have her

housework finished, and saked them to call

the lower floor one of the men said suddenly,

his pocket and put them on her wrists. At the same time he told her he didn't intend to do her any harm unless she made an outery, then he would kill her.!

"We want all the money there is in the house," he said.

Mrs. Harder told him she had only \$1, and that was in a cup in the closet, He went to the closet and found the dollar. It was a bill, and had one corner torn off. In the mean time the other man searched her clothing for her pocketbook. She told him she had none.

"You are a linr," he said.

The men searched all through the lower part of the house, and then said they guessed they would go up stairs.

The men searched all through the lower part of the house, and then said they guessed they would go up stairs.

"There is a man asleep up there," said Mrs. Harder, healing to irighten them.

"So much the better. We will go through him," said one of the men.

They warned her to keep perfectly quiet while they were gone, and left her alone in the kitchen. She was too much frightened to move or even scream. The men were up stairs about fifteen minutes. They dumped the contents of the drawers of two bureaus on the floor and ripped open the mattresses on the beds. There was a gold watch and other jewelry on one of the bureaus but they didnot take it. They evidently were looking for money only. When they got down stairs again one of them said to Mrs. Harder: "What did you want to lie to us for. There wasn't any man up stairs, If you'd lie about that you'd is about the money. Tell us where it is now, or we'll kill you."

Mrs. Harder was sure she was going to be killed, for she had no money, and told them so. They made another search through the downstairs rooms, and then said they guessed they would have to be going. They look the hand-

killed, for she had no money, and told them so. They made another search through the downstairs rooms, and then said they guessed they would have to be going. They took the hand-outis off Mrs. Harder's wrists, but not the twine, and told her that if she moved to less than half an hour she would be sorry for it. They took the keys of the two doors and went out, locking the side door belind them and throwing the key away in an alley. Mrs. Harder sat motionless in the chair where they left her, she thought, two hours. It was in reality only fifteen minutes. Then she rushed across the street to a grocery, and told what had happened. The groceryman sent for one of her sons, who works on the Erie Railroad, and Mrs. Harder stayed at the store until he arrived and went home with her. The groceryman cut the twine from her wrists. Word was sent to Folice Headquartors. Three detectives failed to discover any clue to the robbers. Mrs. Harder told a reporter of The Sun her experience last night. She showed her swollen wrists to show how tightly the twine had been tied. She is 39 years old. Her three sons live with her, and were home when the reporter called. One of them got his month's wages Tuesday, and he thought that the robbers knew it, and were looking for the money. Mrs. Harder says she thinks she has seen one of the men in the vicinity before.

MUCH ADO IN CHINATOWN

Mayor Pon Installs Himself and the Assiste

ant Joss Changes His Quarters.

Uneasy lay the head that wore the pigtall in Chinatown in the early hours of yesterday. It was the dawn of a great day for the inhabitants of Mott street. Members of the Ka Fon and the Chu factions actually smiled at each other as they whispered among themselves words to this effect: "This is indeed a happy day. We move our great god Joss to the Lung Gee Tong, and at the same time Few Shing Pon will be installed as our good and mighty Mayor."

Pon will be installed as our good and mighty Mayor."

Mr. Pon was elected Mayor of Chinatewn on Monday. He is extremely popular, and all English is considered a very line article, thouse no one can understand what he says except himself and the Joss. There was no tiresomo gathering of officials to install Mr. Pon. He installed himself. At 2 P. M., with Quong Chin Cheong and One Ward Man, Mayor Pon started out in a back to call on his consiltuents. Cheong is an Alderman, and Man is his valct. Man is the only red-headed Chinaman in New York, and is also noted as the only one who has become inordinately fond of lager beer. The merchants were all at their deors to receive the Mayor and fill him up with real teal. By the time he half drunk 200 curs of tea Mayor Pon was so nervous that he was glind to get back to his quiet quarters at the Loon Fah Goon Soo, where he went before the Joss and took the cath of office.

Meantime Joss himself was being moved from 10 Fell street to the new rooms of the Lung Gee Tong at 6 Mott street, Not the real boss Joss who lives at 15 Mott street, but one who belongs to the Lung Gee Tong, a Masonic society. This Joss is made of paper and looks like a decorative panel. Joss a worshippers meant to move him in state pinned to the cushions of an open barouche but on account of the rain he was foiled up and taken to 6 Mott street in the pocket of one of the faithful. There he was installed amid the dim of thinsee mode. There was a liberal free lunch intended for the Joss but his worshippers were soon seven all aps shead of him.

Next Sunday will be New Year's Day in Chinatown and all the stoies are doing a great business, but the merchants vesterday found time to honor the new Mayor and the paper Joss.

Cleveland's SUPERIOR POWDER

